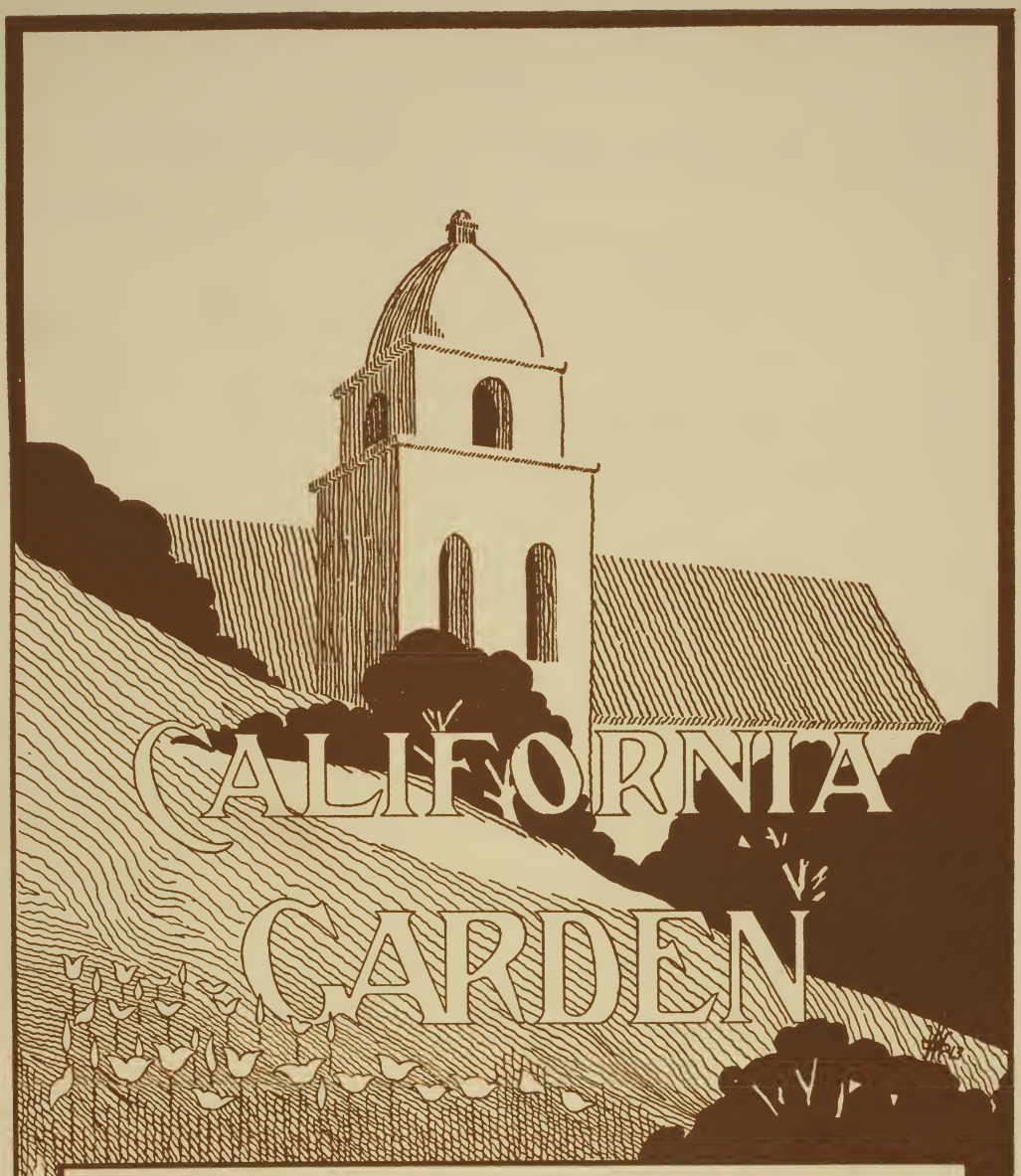

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Observations on Plants
Plant Groups
14th Decennial Census

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 11 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY, 1920 No. 7

NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS

A New Year has come again, and we have as usual made many resolutions, some of which we **may keep.** There are, however, some resolutions we can make and keep. We can resolve to grow more garden, vegetable or ornamental or both; we can resolve to encourage our friends and neighbors to do likewise. We can resolve to interest ourselves in an active way in civic beautification—street tree planting, water-front and park improvement, etc. San Diego has the railroad facilities she has waited half a lifetime for, and an era of larger prosperity is dawning,—probably larger than any of us can realize. We never yet saw a perfectly good harbor go to waste—if it was fed by railroads. San Diego has become an important shipping port, is to and will take its place as one of the busy marts of the world. But this is not all that is necessary to make up a great city. If there is large industry there must obviously be homes a plenty, and in a large measure the progressiveness of this city will be measured by the surroundings of those homes—whether or not the yards are attractively planted, whether or not the streets are lined with suitable trees. Children are to be brought up in whatever environment we furnish for them, and the caliber of thefollowing generations will depend to a considerable degree upon what that environment is. So while we are resoluting let's consider some of these things.

Observations on Plants, New and Old

By P .D. Barnhart.

What I shall have to say in this article has been learned in the school of experience, and of observation during the last twenty years, growing all sorts of things, both for pleasure and for profit in California. In the Christmas number of The Garden reference is made to the tribe of plants known as Zizyphus. It belongs to the same natural order Rhamnaceae as our California lilac, Ceanothus. There are all sorts of fancy statements made about some of these fruits, one of which appears in the article, Chinese Dates. "When dried they are difficult to distinguish from the ordinary dried date. '

Two species; the one deciduous, the other evergreen, both came to me under the name of Z. Jujube. The one I know as Z. sativa is very like the deciduous plants I now have. In regard to the species Sativa it may interest your readers to know that the fruits are borne on short branches which are deciduous, as well as the foliage. The books are right when they say that frost does not get the blossoms because they come after all danger of frost is past. A word about the appearance and the quality of the fruit.

They are about a half inch in diameter, and when ripe are a rich brown in color. The flavor is more like dried apples than anything to which they may be compared, moreover I have never known a housekeeper to use them in any manner.

A very remarkable characteristic of this species is that it suckers freely, and every little plant, when six inches high, fruits freely and that, too, every year. It seems equally at home in the hot, dry interior valleys, and along the coast.

The evergreen plants which I have are four years old and if I were to give it a specific name it would be "tri-nerva" because of the three parallel veins on the leaves. Ten or fifteen years ago I discovered several evergreen trees of this plant at Palm Springs, the fruit of which was oval ,yellow, with a beautiful blush on the side exposed to the sun, and about twice the size of the fruits of Sativa, but by no stretch of imagination could it be classed

with dates. This species burns in the sun, with me, but in the shade it is a fine ornamental evergreen, even if it bears no fruit. I hope that mine bear fruit the coming year.

I love to try out everything offered by industrious seedsmen, who work a credulous public, and all plant cranks for all they are worth. The Wonder Berry was sent out with such preposterous statements about its merits that I did not take the bait.

This season I read of Tithonia as a wonder among annuals and got a quarters worth of seed. Of all weedy plants, and worthless things for a small garden it is the most so of anything that I ever grew. The flowers are orange red, and resemble a single flowering Zinnia, but there are not enough of them at any one time to make a good show. I am now experimenting with a perennial species of this plant which is said to bloom during the holiday season, the flowers are represented to be six inches in diameter. If they are in bloom when the Floral Association holds it January meeting I shall send some of the flowers.

Early in last year I planted some Deeringia baccata which proved to be one of the most showy plants when in fruit that I have seen. The books tell us that it belongs to the Amarantaceae. The seeds of this plant are surrounded with a bright red pulp, and borne on long, gracefully drooping spikes. It is worthy a place in every Southern California garden. Deeringia variegata is the plant with variegated foliage, but with me it never fruits. Gardeners who have less than an acre of ground don't want to bother with the last named species.

Ilex intricata is one of the good things sent out by the Bureau of Plant Industry. It is a dwarf species and as its specific name indicates, the branches intertwine and the foliage is so dense and dark that the branches on which they grow are invisible. Unlike the the other "hollys" that I am acquainted with, which have red berries, this one has small black ones.

If I were confined to growing but one variety of rose it would be Los Angeles, and right now is the time to transplant all roses, and that, too, with bare roots. There is no sense in balling roses at this time of year. Dug and packed in shavings they will travel a long distance and arrive in good condition. and if the fine soil is washed among the roots when planted, they are sure to grow. A heavy mulch of stable manure will be a great help to get them going. If the manure is not available, leaves is the next best thing, shavings is also good for the purpose.

Gardening in National Capital

One of the most striking examples of what may be accomplished in food production is that of the Potomac Park home gardens, located in the District of Columbia, almost within the shadow of the Washington Monument. This year there were 300 gardens, supervised by the United States Department of Agriculture, each 40 feet by 100 feet in size, and occupying in all approximately 35 acres. According to reports recently received from the gardeners, and based on actual records, these gardens gave an average return of $84 a garden, or over $25,000 for the 300 gardens. This means that no less than 300 families living in the District of Columbia not only have supplied their tables with gresh vegetables throughout the summer, but now have on hand a considerable supply of food for winter use. In addition, approximately 1,200 people have enjoyed outdoor exercise and healthful recreation.

This is but one instance wheer the city home garden has resulted both in the production of large quantities of food and in providing the people with outdoor life exercise. The need for home gardens will be just as great in 1920 as during the past season. Now is the time to perfect organizations and secure land on which to plant gardens next year.

Addresses Citrus Growers

A. D. Shamel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent talk given to the Chula Vista Citrus growers gave out the results of some very interesting experiments which he has conducted during the past eight or ten years on bud selection, pruning, and fertilization.

He emphasized the fact that there is as much variation in individual trees as in individual animals, and that proper selection of budwood might actually determine the difference between success and failure in a commercial orchard. He cited an instance where a certain nurseryman had selected cions from a prolific growing weedy type of tree, which is practically unproductive of fruit. This material was used because it was possible to get a large number of bud sticks from a few trees. These trees produced from this practice were of the so-called "shade tree" type, and the grower who was so unfortunate as to purchase the trees sustained a loss of over $40,000 before he discovered the cause of his non-success.

Reports of pruning experiments were given covering about the same period of time, and actual production figures were shown to indicate results obtained.

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Plant Groups

Fidella G. Woodcock.

Civic art in the way of tree planting has established a system of covering areas with associate groups, either for the mass effect of color expanse and avenue shade, or for the purpose of redeeming certain undesirable conditions of the soil in low lands. While the aim is worthy there is sometimes an unhappy look among the individual trees that shows a lack of harmony in their efforts for development.

Between the mountain and the sea there is a good deal of debris to contend with and the rooting system in anomalous soils is far from what our general knowledge of agriculture would expect. Self-determination does a good deal for the tree itself and often astonishes our utmost hopes of what all-around, best efforts will produce. But the self-determining form is nearly always the hand in the dark quite beyond the reach of vision that does not extend many feet below the soil surface.

Surface watering on lawn covers has a great influence on the tree hbait as grass has no tap root and the side manner of thread-like branching forms a network over the lawn. The tip of the root is invariably turned toward the water supply above ground, and if not given constant attention by raking and in fact annihilating the appearance of the beautiful green lawn, causes it to brown in spots from the undue apparition of dead roots at the surface of the soil. Even heavy soaking is insufficient.

In this case and other similar ones the tree roots are deprived of an equable amount of moisture from the sides and are possibly bending and twisting in the hardpan for water supply.

While a spray of Sequoia sempervirens will grow steadily in water for the term of two years or more, each new growth as perfect as that upon the tree from which it was picked, as soon as I stopped renewing the water in the glass it evaporated and my redwood, a lover of humidity, soon ceased to be interested and died. Of course, the case of the redwood, which being a rare form of tree is an intense case of what might happen with other species, for a Sequoia with one side of its rooting system in a canyon stream and the other under a ledge or grass cover with senescent roots will soon lose its noble and stately character. The tree habit of the tree is its life. Raw competition as we find it in the highest forms of civilization is unkonwn in nature. What elements or combination of elements of food one part of a constituency takes leaves an opening for another kind.

So there is inspiration, a restfulness, a pleasing contentment in the atmosphere of mountain forest groups that we seldom find where the same trees are transplanted to civic centers. The outward appearance, perhaps, is maintained by cultivation but a lack of harmony in many spheres where trees are planted for ornament is unsatisfying. This incompleteness or intangible lack of sympathy in many groups is felt rather than seen. The color film between unsympathetic trees is in a state of solution and if the trees are in a halfway state of cultivation that should be as nearly like that of the natural constituency as possible in seed planting or angles of growth. There is a poor blend or a crude contrast in the whole photograph of the landscape.

While the soil element should be sufficient to keep up a community interest for all the neighboring trees, whatever is supplementary should go to balance the weaker rather than the strongest interest that will, without doubt, be able to take care of itself, for the monopolist even among plants will win out unless combined forces keep up the standard all around for the likely-to-be-starved-out units.

Planting a hardy pine in a palm colony might, with the patience of generations, prove satisfactory if we can imagine that some time both will vary to a happy medium of adaptation in which the palm will no longer be an exootic and the pine a sturdy alpine pioneer, but in that time both might degenerate or die out.

In civic art we are rather likely to expect rapid results in harmonies of plants that suit the taste which nature has taken ages to perfect. In limited areas landscape effects can be brought to a state of happy progress as well in the open as in the equable state of a warm house if we know the temperament of the species. When a group is set out to starve, freeze, or crowd out, to get all they can in the chaotic and merciless grind, there is little left on the surface but the food of a few hardy annuals or perennials that form the ground carpet. And these follow the habits of the ruling kinds.

The leaders among plants will consume all but enough to keep alive species for their own profit and protection. But are they a fair estimate of what we call the survival of the fittest and do these individuals represent natural selection? The ones that survive sweeping and adverse changes, still gaining in power of endurance even in reverses, are saved from degeneration by the breaking away of insufficient cells or over-fed nutrition and come out with a new soul. For when the soul of the

Continued on page 5

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Fourteenth Decennial Census of the United States

(By the President of the United States of America.)

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, the Fourteenth Decennial Census of the United States is to be taken beginning on the second day of January, 1920; and

Whereas, a correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this Census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the Nation;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the law aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the Census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. The Census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any national, state or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately alll inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

(Seal) WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

Willliam Phillips, Acting Secretary of State.

The enumeration of the population during a census of the United States always presents numerous difficulties, among them the apprehension on the part of the people, particularly those of foreign birth or extraction, that their answers to the enumerators' questions will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or other consequences injurious to their welfare. In order to quiet such unfounded fears and at the same time acquaint all persons with the main questions included in the cencus schedules this statement has been prepared.

It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that Clergymen, Editors, School Teachers, Employers, Agricultural Agents, and other public-spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people will grasp every opportunity to correct any erroneous opinions about the census which they may hear. It is no less earnestly hoped that all public-spirited citizens will aid the Government in the gigantic ttask of taking the 1920 census by making frequent use of the information set forth in this leaflet to impress people with the great importance of the coming census and to urge them to prepare for the coming of the census enumerator so that correct and complete answers may be given.

SAM L. ROGERS,
Director of the Census.

Important Facts About Census

The census is required every ten years by the Constitution of the United States and by Act of Congress. The date named for beginning the 1920 census is January 2, but the "Census Day" is January 1.

In cities the population enumeration will be completed in two weeks.

The enumeration of farms willl be completed within thirty days.

The censuses of manufactures, mines and quarries, oil and gas wells, and forestry and forest products will, as a rule, be taken by special agents and by correspondence, and not by enumerators.

The census is the means by which the Government ascertains the increase in the population, the statistics concerning agriculture, and the vital information concerning the resources of the Nation.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The January Vegetable Garden

By WALTER BIRCH

It is important in January to keep the ground well stirred around your growing plants, particularly in clayey soils, to prevent constriction and packing, and to allow the sun to penetrate as much as possible, as at this time of year, with the long chilly nights, the ground is inclined to get pretty cold for growing conditions.

It is also important when possible to protect the young plants, either with windbreaks of some sort or a light mulch of straw or litter. The mulch will also help wonderfully to conserve moisture, and by gradually working it into the ground it adds humus and a lightness to the heavier soils, which is very beneficial. January is a capital month to get your asparagus bed started. Prepare by deep digging and heavy manuring, planting the roots 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart, covering to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. Set stakes to show where your rows of plants are, and use the intervening space for cabbages, beets, carrots or any crop that will be harvested before the end of the summer.

You can also plant your strawberry bed now, setting plants about 1 foot apart in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart. A mulch of strawy manure on the surface will help. Get good everbearing variety, and with good care you should have berries in April continuing until October or later, if you give them good care.

If you are fond of rhubarb, set out half a dozen strong roots from 4 to 6 feet apart, planting up to crown of root, spading ground thoroughly and manuring heavily with well rotted manure.

Speaking of manuring, some gardeners make the mistake of using large quantities of poultry fertilizer close to the plants. This is often injurious, being too strong. If you have this sort of fertilizer, when you collect it from your poultry houses, make a compost of it by using a layer of manure and then a layer of soil, add any other decaying matter you may have, leaves, pea vines or any other refuse from the garden, let it stand 3 or 4 months, then turn it once or twice, and you have a really valuable fertilizer.

Plant onion sets, garlic sets, horseradish roots and all hardy vegetable seeds.

January and the first half of February is the best time to set out your berry bushes and fruit trees. Buy medium size trees, and cut them well back before planting. Deciduous trees should be trimmed back to about three feet, the idea being to shape your future tree the first two or at most three years of its growth.

You will never succeed in doing this if you plant "a whip", and yet almost the average person will do this very thing, their idea being to start with a large tree, although a moment's thought would show them that it is impossible to raise a good tree, capable of supporting a fair crop of fruit, unless you start from a stocky, strong young tree. In pruning always have a picture of the ideal shaped tree in your mind's eye, and prune to attain this result. It is therefore highly important to not only cut the right branch, but cut to the right bud.

In preparing your ground for tree planting, be sure and dig your holes large, about three feet in diameter, and a foot deeper than you intend to set the trees. Spread the roots carefully, being sure to cut off any broken or bruised roots, and plant trees from one to two inches deeper than they have been in the nursery. If you use manure mix it thoroughly with the soil, or better still use it as a mulsh round the trees to be worked into the ground by degrees. This will feed the tree gradually and help to conserve moisture.

Avoid as much as possible buying trees and plants in cans, as they are often root-bound.

When selecting your fruit trees, remember to get the early, medium and late varieties if possible, as by so doing you can extend the fruit bearing season very considerably.

Plant Groups

Continued from page 3

plant finds atmosphere, food and freedom that meets its approval it is ready anywhere to expand its soul-like wings and grow in a way expressed by the poet as "akin to human things" in the cream of its surroundings. The hand in the dark that gives the needed draught is the invisible power that knows its needs and feeds the earth, gives a new hold on life.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

Every month that your advertising does not appear in the California Garden means you have lost some very desirable business which you might just as well have had. Change your copy every month if you wish—so it will be timely. It won't cost you any more, and it costs very little anyway.

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The January Flower Garden

By MARY MATTHEWS

With the fairly generous amount of rain we have had thus far and with a promise of more to come, the ground, if it has been well worked and enriched, ought to be in good condition for the winter's planting of seeds and small plants from the propagating boxes. This can be a very busy planting month if we so desire, putting in new things and caring for those already planted. Roses of all varieties can be planted as well as numerous shrubs. Study those in Balboa Park and decide which you like, and which are best suited to your ground. You will find a long, long, list and many of them are rare—especially in the ordinary gardens. I have been struck with the fact that our garden planting is just a little slack compared with the seasons past—that is two or three years ago. Maybe we are too busy with other things we consider to be needed for our welfare, or maybe it was the inspiration of the exposition days. At that time every one was trying something in the garden line. It seems to me now we have allowed so many things to drop out,—how seldom now-a-days do we see good specimens of Streptosolen Jamesonii, and only here or there vines of the Solanum Wendlandi, or Mandevilla (or Chilian Jasmine), Cassias, (so often confused with the acacia), too are becoming rare, and a good big clump of the lovely pale blue Plumbago is hard to find. I have often thought it would be a good thing if the Floral Association had a garden visitor, that is some one who would keep tab on all these things, very few will refuse you entrance to their grounds if they know the object,—then by reporting at each meeting what has been seen and what others are doing a great deal of interest would be aroused and every one of us spurred on to do more. Some one said to me, not long ago, in speaking of the beauty of San Diego, "Well you know so few people care for flowers that it really doesn't amount to anything—so why take the time to grow them."

Many of the tropical fruits that have been introduced can be planted now and are ornamental as well as useful.

Any of the hardy annuals can be planted at this time; plants from flats can go in; Marguerites from cuttings can be started—sweet peas for summer blooms will do well if put in this month.

If you can get it, some old well rotted manure worked into the flower beds, and round vines and shrubs—will be a great help. Failing this, use a good commercial fertilizer.

Bulb beds will need plenty of moisture from now on, keep the soil loose and where buds begin to show a good springling of nitrate over the ground well watered in. Sprinkling overhead in the evenings tends to lengthen the stems. Gladiolos, montbaretias, tigridias and other summer bloomers should be in by the last of the month. Where clumps of Agapanthus have become matted and root-bound lift and divide, and put back at once—likewise from Iris Germanica and the beardless ones if it was not done in the fall. The big note for gardening for some time will be water and tillage.

The Pansy (Viola Tricolor)

By Francis Mason.

Its name is a corruption of the French Pensee, which means thought, and its old folk-name Heartsease signifies remembrance, a double reason for its popularity. Few flowers show the effect of care in selection than the pansy.

The first attention paid to the cultivation of the pansy, and that which resulted in makin git a florist's flower was given by Mary Bennet, who had a little flower garden in the ground of her father, the Earl of Tankerville Walton—upon Thames, England. She had prepared a little bed in which were placed all the varieties of pansies which she accidentally discovered on her father's estate, and aided by the industry and zeal of the gardener, Mr. Richardson, several new varieties were raised from seed gathered from this little plot. From this small beginning in 1810 may be traced the rage which has since prevailed in the cultivation of this popular flower.

The English, French, and German Horticultural Societies offered great inducements to the Florists in the way of premiums for the finest flowers exhibited, and as the race was free for all to enter, the interest awakened was of a most lively character, one which every gardener of importance helped to keep alive. The result of which is the pansy of today. Some few years ago double flowering pansies were produced by careful breeding, but as they were only a novelty, and had no particular merit, and were considered infer-

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The December Meeting

The regular December meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hieatt, 1825 Sheridan avenue. The subject of the evening, "BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS," was well illustrated with a large variety of shrubs whose berries have ornamental value.

The discussion was led by talks given by F. A. Bode, foreman of the city parks, and Miss Sessions.

"Among those present" were the following species, whose merits and faults were brought out.

Cotoneaster pannosa was conceded to be a valuable species, because of its free bearing and graceful, drooping habit. This cotoneaster, however, bears its fruits on the last year's food, and should be pruned lightly or merely thinned.

An interesting varietal form of **C. angustifolia,** which was devoid of thorns, was exhibited by Mr. Bode. Some experiments on propagation of this type are to be conducted.

C. microphylla, a species similar to **C. horizontalis,** a very dwarf, small leaved species of procumbent habit and limited in usefulness to very special uses.

Cotoneaster nepalensis, not recommended for planting because of scant fruiting and other undesirable habits.

C. simondsii—similar in habit to **C. franchetti,** is a very ornamental species,—bushier than **C. pannosa.**

C. crenulata is recommended for hedge purposes, by reason of its very compact habit.

Crataegus lalandi has the merit of being some two months earlier in bearing than its relative, **C. angustifolia.**

Nandina domestica possesses many desirable traits as an ornamental, as the berries remain until the following crop of flowers is borne,—in fact it is not unusual to see both flowers and berries on this shrub at the same time. At times the foliage assumes autumnal tints. This species is, however, of very slow growth.

Raphiolepis ovata bears fragrant white flowers followed by bluish berries like polished gun metal. It is also of very slow growth, but as it is of pleasing appearance at all times of year, this habit makes it valuable for certain purposes.

Carissa edulis, or **C. grandiflora,** the "natal plum" was represented by two types of fruits, one very long and pointed and the other smaller and more bluntly oval. This shrub combines many desirable attributes,—its foliage is of a fresh, clean appearance at all times of year, its habit of growth is both dense and shapely, its flowers are fragrant, and its fruits are both ornamental and edible. It is of comparatively slow growth, but not so much so as the two species just mentioned.

Arbutus unedo, "Strawberry tree,"—a most interesting species bearing fruits strongly resembling those of the true strawberry, both in form and color, though not especially in flavor. The fruits are, however, edible, and are said to possess real food value. They are borne from early in the season until checked by frost.

Cornus capitata evergreen "Dodwood", bears a fruit resembling glorified red raspberries in appearance, but not in flavor. The fruits are edible, but rather astringent.

Cestrum Parkii "Night blooming Jasmine" a misleading name, as the flowers are open both day and night, but give out their delightful perfume only at night. The berries are nearly white.

Solanum sp., "South African Holly", a very rapid growing herbaceous plant, producing large, dense clusters of bright red berries. The foliage is of a pleasing glaucous color and of tropical appearance, and the berries are very showy.

Prunus caroliniana, Carolina Cherry, bears fruits which are edible but astringent, and somewhat smaller in size than those of the other **Prunus** species.

Myrtus communis and **M. communis** var. **microphylla** were both shown. The principal difference between the two species is that, as its name indicated, the leaves of the latter species are smaller than those of the former. Both produce black berries, and are among our most useful subjects, especially for formal hedge purposes. This is the myrtle of song and story, whose leaves were used for bridal wreaths and to crown the victors.

Duranta plumieri, "Golden Dew Drop", is appropriately named, its clusters of golden-hued berries being one of its chief claims to distinction. Two or three varietal forms were shown, including both thornless and thorny types.

Pittosporums were represented in three species—the familiar **P. undulatum,** the less known **P. phillyraeoides**—the "willow-leaved" type, **P. viridiflorum**—similar to **P. tobira,** and several other species not shown were described.

Schinus molle, "California or Peruvian Pepper tree" probably the best known tree in Southern California, was represented by an especially fine spray of berried twigs.

S. terebinthifolius, "Brazilian Pepper Tree", was described, and compared with the more familiar species. The latter is very different in appearance as regards foliage, habit of growth and time of bearing. This species is of rather stiff shrubby growth, and the fruits

Continued on page 11

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Planting Notes From England

To the Readers of the California Garden:

I have just written a few lines to Friend Keene, so thought I should like to do the same to you before old 1919 slips away. We have had a peculiar year, horticulturally, in this part of the globe. We could not get planted in spring on account of the wet, then in June we had a long drought, which stopped all root crops growing for a time, and to finish up with this last few weeks has been the worst severe weather we have had before Christmas for 20 years. We had one solid week of rain ,then snow and slush and hard black frost, and now we are having more rain and cold, misty nights. Are you not thankful you don't inhabit this part of the world, you ought to be if you are not. Fancy, you having a rose show in "spring" why, it takes us all our time to get a few roses by "June". I was glad to read that you had had such a successful Show. It must have been a treat to gaze upon. I should have liked to have had a look round on the quiet. I see you are going to have a Bulb Show in the spring. I once remember my first experience with bulbs. I potted some mixed crocus, Ixias and sparaxis up, about 20 pots in all, and I can assure you I had a glorious display. I put one blue crocus in the center and striped ones around it. The ixias and sparaxis were put six in a five inch pot. I found them to do best in a mixture of turf, bedcow manure and sand. We bury the pots about one foot deep in sifted ashes until the growths have advanced three inches, they are then brought gradually into the light, and finally put on the greenhouse stage to flower. I hvae always found bulbs very easy to manage and would advise you to try a few of them. We have got all our crops up but shall not be able to do any digging until the turn of the year, as the ground is soaking from the recent snow and rain. I am pleased to see you have started a "Query Corner" and also a plant exchange. We find both very helpful here. By the time this is in print Christmas will have come and gone, but I hope you will all have a Happy and Peaceful time. You have done well during the year that is passing, but you can do better next year, if you will only put your shoulders to the wheel, and if it sticks, just ask one of the good old "Has Been" to give you a shove. That all your efforts for 1920 may be abundantly rewarded and that Peace and Prosperity may be your portion, is the sincere wish of,

Yours truly,

W. C. KING,

80 Osborne Road, West Hartlepool, England.

How to Use Loquats

Comparatively few people know what delicious sauce and jelly may be made from loquats, properly prepared. The flavor is much like that of cherries.

Wash the fruit and take out the blossom end with a small, sharp-pointed knife, leaving in the seeds. Just cover with water, and cook over a rather slow fire until the skins are tender when pierced with a fork. Do not cook too long, or the product will have a strong taste.

Set off the stove to cool, pouring off the juice or water for jelly, the preparation of which is explained below. Then cut down the side of each fruit, take out the seeds and blossom ends, keeping the fruit whole. Again nearly cover with water and add a large coffee-cupful of sugar to each quart of fruit. Cook a little longer and then can. Sugar may be added to suit taste. After being prepared in this manner, loquats may be used in combination with other fruits, such as pineapple, raspberry, pieplant, raisins and orange marmalade.

Both raisins and rhubarb should be cooked before mixiing with the loquats. The rhubarb should be sweetened without stirring so that it will not become "mushy".

To finish the jelly, boil the juice down one-half, add as much sugar as there is juice and also add the juice of a lemon. Boil a few minutes over a slow fire and then put in glasses.—Mrs. N. M. Jackson.—Orchard and Farm.

Hard Lines for 1920

Fidella G. Woodcock.

CIVICS—Make democracy safe for the world.

RELIGION—Get a better hold on life.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE—Safeguard the soil before planting work and dollars.

ECONOMY—Kill parasitism and clean crops will give quality as well as quantity to the mass.

WEALTH—Let the dollars grow.

ART—Cultivate and express the moral sense in action. The message that duty conveys.

COMMON SENSE—Engineer the road to the point where the lines meet.

PROGRESS—Find the happy medium and move on in the right direction.

LAW AND ORDER—Hold your own, first and last.

The Fourteenth Census

Continued from page 4

Census for Statistical Purposes Only

The census inquiries are defined by act of Congress.

The information gathered is strictly confidential, made so by law.

Census information can not under any circumstances be used as a basis for taxation, nor can it be used to harm any person or his property.

It has nothing whatever to do with detection, arrest, prosecution, or punishment of any person for any violation of any law.

Important Questions Asked of All Persons

1. Age at last birthday.

2. Each person ten years of age and over will be asked whether he is able to read or write.

3. Each person will be asked his birthplace as well as the birthplace of father and mother.

4. If foreign born the date of coming to the United States will be asked, and, if naturalized, the date of becoming a citizen; also mother tongue or native language.

5. Each head of a family will be asked whether his home is owned by him or rented. If owned, whether the home is mortgaged or free of debt.

6. Each person will be asked his occupation and whether he is an employer or employee or is working on his own account.

The answers to the above questions give valuable and vital information to the Government concerning the health, welfare, and progress of the persons under its protection.

Important Questions Asked of Farmers

1. Each occupant of a farm will be asked how many years, if any, he worked on a farm for wages; how many years, if any, he was a tenant; and how many years, if any, he farmed as an owner.

2. Whether he (a) owns, or (b) rents, or (c) partly owns and partly rents his farm, or whether (d) he operates the farm for others as a manager or superintendent.

3. How many acres in his farm? Number of improved acres? Number of unimproved acres and number of acres of woodland?

4. Total value of farm? Total value of buildings? Value of implements and machinery on farm?

5. Whether farm is mortgaged? If so, the amount of mortgage?

6. Expenses for feed, fertilizer, and labor in the year 1919?

7. Several questions concerning artificial drainage of his farm.

8. Number of cows, horses, sheep, chickens, and other domestic animals on the farm January 1, 1920?

9. Quantity and acreage of all crops grown on the farm in 1919, including fruits and vegetables?

10. Quantity of milk and butter sold off the farm dduring the year 1919?

11. Acreage of timber land on farm and value of forest products.

Correct answers to the above questions are of the utmost importance. The United States Department of Agriculture assisted the Census Bureau in preparing the questions on the agricultural schedule and appeals to farmers everywhere to keep farm records for census purposes.

Copies of the Agriculture schedule can be had in advance by any farmer by writing to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Farm Defined

A farm for purposes of the census includes all the land cultivated by a single farmer either by his own labor alone or with the help of hired labor. It may be in two or more separate tracts, but it is all one farm if it is all under one management.

The land cultivated by a share hand or cropper, or by a cash renter, constitutes a separate farm and is not to be counted as the owner's farm or included in it, but should be reported in the name of the tenant.

Identification Cards Carried by Enumerators

Census enumerators will carry identification cards as well as written commissions. These will be shown promptly by the enumerators upon request of any person.

In all cases where persons are suspicious of imposters these identification cards should be demanded. It is against the Federal law to impersonate a Census offficial, and imposters should be reported to the authorities.

Census Questions Must Be Answered

The Act of Congress providing for the Census makes it the duty of all persons to furnish the information asked for by the enumerators to fill out the census schedules. No persons should hesitate, neglect, or refuse to answer fully and accurately all the enumerator's questions. He only asks the questions necessary to fill the schedules as required by the Act of Congress.

Keepers of hotels, apartment houses, boarding or lodging houses, or tenements, must assist the enumerator in getting the information concerning the persons living in such hotels and houses.

Uncle Sam needs the help of every loyal citizen in this gigantic task. He is counting on you.

The Elite Printing Co.—fixtures, goodwill and everything, has passed from the hands of Messrs. Sherlock and Keene into those of Mr. W. Irysh. The former owners have removed to Los Angeles and have formed the firm of the Sherlock-Keene Motor Truck Company, of which Mr. A. D. Robinson is President.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Sweet Potato Storage Requirements

Sweet potatoes deserve as careful handling as apples. In fact, they will not stand the rough handling that apples are often subjected to in grading and packing.

This statement may surprise many sweet-potato growers who are not in the habit of taking pains to avoid bruising this product. The question of proper handling of sweet potatoes is one of several points touched on in a publication just issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1059, entitled "Sweet Potato Diseases."

One of the chief barriers to the extension of sweet potato growing in this country is the inability of farmers to keep sweet potatoes in storage so that they can be placed on the market in winter when prices are good. Consequently most of the crop grown in the South is consumed locally or sold at digging time when prices are low. A few sweet potatoes go to northern markets in winter, and even in the South they can not be obtained with any degree of certainty at that season. Specialists of the Department of Agriculture believe that if storage methods and principles were better understood far more sweet potatoes would be available for winter use.

Must Fight Diseases

However, the success of the industry does not depend on careful handling and successful storage methods alone. There are several serious field diseases, as this bulletin points out, the best known of which are black rot, stem rot, and foot rot. The storage of sweet potatoes affected with black rot must necessarily result in heavy loss since the disease spreads rapidly throughout the bins. Stem rot, on the other hand, does not produce any marked decay in storage, but it may open a way for storage rot organisms to enter the potato. It is imperative, therefore, that the elimination of field diseases supplement a well-regulaated system of storage.

Aftter sweet potatoes are dry and the surface moisture has dried off they should be carefully laid in containers holding about a bushel and hauled to a storage house. If the potatoes are to be stored in bins they should be poured carefully from the containers into the bin. There are some advantages in storing in crates rather than in bins. Crates permit the free circulation of air among the potatoes, a condition which can not be so readily obtained if they are piled in a bin. The crate has an added advantage in that by its use as many potatoes can be taken out for the market at any one time during the winter as are desired without disturbing the remainder. Sweet potatoes will not stand frequent hauling, and for that reason it is unwise to disturb a pile or bin unless they are all marketed at the same time. The use of crates eliminates this difficulty.

Dig Late for Storage

Potatoes intended for storage should be dug as late in the fall as is consistent with weather conditions. This is usually just preceeding frost or after the first light frost. Frozen potatoes will not keep, and it is likely that a heavy frost will injure them to some extent. It is advisable after a heavy frost to cut the vines at once and dig. To wait too long may mean that in order to avoid freezes the potatoes must be dug duriing bad weather. After the potatoes are dug they should be left exposed long enough to dry off the surface moisture. On a bright day this would require but an hour or two. On a very hot day, however, it would be desirable to hurry the potatoes to the shade after their surfaces have been dried in the sun.

While sweet potatoes sometimes keep well stored in banks or pits this method of storage is not at all reliable, as temperature and moisture can not be controlled. In a well-constructted storage house these conditions are under the control of the operator.

Fulll details on storing sweet potatoes are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 970 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Lest You Forget

This year the Floral Association is going to essay two separate shows—a Bulb Show and its regular Spring Flower Show.

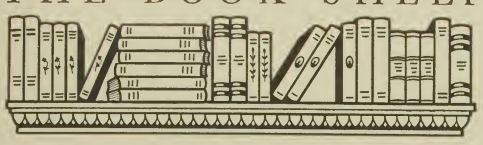
Those of you who have small gardens—anything from one plant up, are most cordially invited to exhibit at **both** these shows, which will, of course, be held at separate times. In fact, we should like to extend an **"extra special"** invitation to you growers of small gardens, as it is primarily for you that the Floral Association exists and exhibits—to encourage you to grow larger gardens. But, anyway, we want you with us on both these occasions.

Not Coddling Codling Moth

With the apple crop of the country pretty well harvested, it is apparent that control of the codling moth has been more effective this year than for many seasons past, according to deciduous fruit specialists of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. Because of the unusually high value of the apple crop, the specialists expect that the results obtained will stimulate similar thorough work another year.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE BOOK SHELF



By Lena B. Hunsicker, Refesence Librarian
San Diego Publie Library

My garden is a forest ledge,
Which older forests bound;
The banks slope down to the blue lake-edge,
Then plunge to depths profound!
—Emerson.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world, certainly not in this country, are the opportunities for amateur and professional gardeners so great as in California. Consequently there has been much written for them both in magazine and book form.

Of prime interest among the California gardening books is "Gardening in California" by John McLaren, Superintendent of the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. The book gives an excellent survey of the principles of landscape gardening and planning, although its chief value lies in its descriptions of plants suitable for California planting and instructions as to the time and methods for planting these.

The "Garden Book of California" by Belle Summer Angier, is another practical book for the gardener. It contains a "planting time calendar" as well as chapters on "Bulbs", "Rose Culture in California", "Ferns and Ferneries", "Thee Planting", and "Native Shrubs."

Brief notes on the flora in Balboa Park are to be found in the "Official Guide and Descriptive Book of the Panama-California International Exposition.'

When it comes to the native flora of the state there seems, comparatively speaking, an unusually large literature.

A recent book of unusual merit is "Desert Trails" by J. Smeaton Chase. The descriptions of the Colorado desert are unsurpassed and the author knows it and writes of it as one who loves it in spite of its inhospitality. His chapters on the desert plants give much new and interesting information.

For trees there are at least three good books: "Trees of California" by Jepson, "Cone-bearing trees of the California Mountains" and "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope," an excellent bulletin published by the U. S. Forestry Service.

Mention has already been made of C. Saunders "With the Trees and Flowers in California" and an "Annotated List of the Wild Flowers of California" by P. B. Kennedy.

For the scientist and professional gardener, the "Botany" 2 vols., published by the California Geological Survey is indispensable.

In his "Wonders of the Colorado Desert" George Wharton James gives much on the plant-lore of the desert region.

Besides books the library has a beautiful collection of hand colored photographs of Southern California flowers. These were done by Mrs. Higgins, of Imperial Valley, and may be seen any time by inquiring in the Reference Department of the Public Library.

The December Meeting

Continued from page 7

are borne in summer instead of winter.

Eugenia myrtifolia possesses all the good qualities of the myrtle which it resembles, besides a number of its own. The berries are ornamental, the shrub is of comparatively rapid growth and is excellent as a hedge or screen and for a variety of purposes.

The native "California Holly", **Heteromeles arbutifolia,** has holly-like berries, but as its name indicates—arbutus-like leaves. A common practice among florists is to combine the berries of this species with the leaves of **Prunus ilicifolia,** the native cherry, which produces a very satisfactory effect. The **Heteromeles** sometimes maturs its berries so early that they are apt to be past their best by Christmas time.

Even the seed pods of Eucalyptus ficifolia were "entered" as ornamental subjects, and quite properly so, as they are of a pleasing shade of green, and really ornamental.

A report from the float committee was presented by Miss Sessions, and from the judges, by Mr. Hieatt.

Mr. Cushman gave a brief talk on Peony growing, from his years of experience as a nurseryman in the Eeast

The Pansy

Continued from page 6

ior to the single, they dropped out of cultivation. The Giant pansies of today are away in advance of what they were a decade ago and are three or four times larger and better in form than when Mary Bennet started her little pansy bed over a hundred years ago. Great improvement has taken place in the form so that instead of being oblong they are round and full and many having crimped edges and the combinations of colors have been much improved so that we have almost every shade and hue. Many with odd little faces with quite an expression, some seem to smile, some have a sad expression, some are pensive and diffident, others again are plain, honest and upright.

(I wish to give credit to "Henderson's Handbook of Plants" for some items of interest in above article.)—F. M.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The San Diego Floral Association
Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

Subscription, $1.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$10.00	Half Page,	$5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

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Floral Association Meetings

The Floral Association meets regularly on the third Tuesday evening of each month at the homes mentioned below.

All persons interested in gardening are welcome at these meetings.

January—Mrs. Frank A. Salmons, 2440 C street. Subject: "Roses."

February—Mrs. N .E. Barker, 306 Walnut street. Subject: "Plant Protection, Quarantines and Control Measures."

March—Mrs. Geo. Marston, 3525 Seventh street. Subject: "Street Planting and Yard Beautification."

April—Mrs. L. A. Jones, 4380 Valle Vista. Subject: "Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Zinnias. Marigolds."

May—Mrs Ernest White, 2100 Second street. Subject: "Lathhouses."

June—Annual meeting.

July—Mrs. C. F. Naylor, 3520 Oregon street. Subject: "Cacti and Other Succulents."

August—Mrs. W. L. Frevert, 3535 First street. Subject: "California Wild Flowers."

New Cotton District

The matter of raising cotton in the Perris valley is now receiving serious consideration from the growers of that vicinity. The demand for cotton is apparently insatiable; and California fields can produce nearly double the yield per acre that is possible in the cotton belt. The cotton acreage in the Imperial Valley has increased tenfold in the past ten years.

The Query Corner

Q.—Is now a good time to plant citrus trees?

A.—April or May or even June is better than the cooler months, but it is not advisable to plant this class of trees during the very hot months, either. Care should be exercised in the planting of citrus trees to see that the bud union is well above the surface of the ground, as if planted too low the tree is apt to gum, or even to die.

Q.—The leaves of my roses are truning yellow in spots, and the underside is covered with an orange colored, powdery substance. What is the remedy?

A.—The roses are infected with Rose Rust and the powdery material contains the spores. Spraying with **fresh** Bordeaux mixture or liquid lime sulphur is the control. This treatment will not change the appearance of the infected leaves, but will prevent the spread of the rust to other leaves.

Q.—The stems of my rose bushes are covered with a white chaffy susbstance and are not growing well. Is this a disease, and if so what would you suggest?

A.—Your roses are infested with Rose Scale (Aulacaspis rosae) an insect pest—not a disease. The control consists of spraying with Kerosene Emulsion according to the following formula:

Dissolve a one inch cube of soap (either Whale Oil or Laundry soap) in one pint hot water. Add one pint Kerosene. Churn thoroughly—an egg beater is satisfactory for this purpose. Add three gallons of water, and again mix thoroughly. Several sprayings, 30 days apart, will probably be necessary. Blackberries are also a favored host of this pest.

Will Lecture on California Wild Flowers

Arrangements have been made with Extension Department of the University of California for a lecture on our native flowers by F. M. Fultz, under the auspices of the San Diego Floral Association, at the First Congregational Church, San Diego, Monday evening, March 1st, is the date set. The lecture is illustrated with colored slides which are said to be some of the finest which Mr. Fultz has produced.

No admission will be charged—a silver offering is to be taken up to defray the expenses incurred.

Remember the Bulb Show and the Spring Flower Show and plan to exhibit something.

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